Prehistory

According to scientists, human beings started living in Africa about 2 million years ago. The old human bones found in Africa were found in an area in Tanzania hunted by hunter gatherers are called their prey. These animals were important, because they called the Great Rift Valley. Prehistory is the time that comes before history, when there were no written names and dates. The period of prehistory is called the Stone Age, because during this time people carve and cut stones in order to make or invent tools.

The Old Stone Age is also Paleolihic. This time period lasted from about 70,000 to about 12,000 years ago. Prehistoric humans were called hunter’ gatherers, because they gather plants and vegetables and because they hunted animal. The animals allowed early humans to survive.

Stone tools were made by a process called flaking, during which prehistoric hunter’s chipped pieces of stone to give them a sharpen edge.

Life during the Ice Age was hard for early people, because of climatic changes. The temperature was freezing; the winters were long; and snow was deep.

Some human ancestors before modern humans were named Neanderthal, because their bones have been discovered in the neander valley in Germany. They had two thick ridges on their low forehead.

About 6,000 years ago, people discovered that could use mix different types of materials to make tools and weapons and armor and jewelry.

Early Agriculture

About 12,000 years ago the thing that happens is that the climate got warmer and there were scarce number of plants and animal. Because of the ice age wipe out most of the bigger animals. Why didn’t need to travel because they learn to hunt and surplus there food in the cold winters of the ice age. Agriculture is the raising of the crops and animal for human use. They can easily get the food from hunting than farming because it faster than framing cause you got to what for the plant’s to grow than just going outside to kill a animal. Domestication mean to train something to be useful to people .Surplus is an extra food supply. If they had a surplus of grain they will specialize in hunting.is to do particular work. They would travel to trade and get supplies they needed to survive. **A civilization is a culture that has developed system of specialization, religion, learning and government. It means that are home to cultures.** They specialized in tool, brick, and pots .they also had a surplus of gain.

MESOPTAMIA

Mesopotamia is one of the world’s first civilizations. The word   
“Mesopotamia” means land between the rivers

In Greek. The rivers that formed this area, which is called the Fertile Crescent, are the Tigris and the Euphrates.

Southern Mesopotamia also goes by the name Sumer. This region was made up not of countries or counties, but of city-states, which is a powerful self-governing city that controls the nearby villages around it. Three such city-states were Urnk, Ur, and

Eridu.

The Mesopotamians created one of the world’s first written languages. It is called cuneiform. This was made by scratching on a wet, clay table. It has about 500 symbols or picture writing that look like the thing they describe. Usually boys went to school to learn to read, write, and do mathematics. After they left school, they became a scribe or official writer. They wrote laws, legends, songs, and records. The world first set of written code of laws, called the code of Hammurabi were written in this language.

The ancient Mesopotamians believed in many gods. This is called

Polytheism. Most of their gods were nature gods. Ki was the god for a good harvest; Enlil was the god of rain, and Enki was the god of water. The Mesopotamians built large

Step-temples called ziggurat on which they worshipped their gods.

Name: spencer and Felipe Humanities

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**Fill-in-the-Blank Mini-Chapter on Ancient Greece**

The civilization of ancient Greece lay on island in and peninsulas that stick into the Mediterranean Sea. A peninsula is a Area that is surrounded by water on three sides. Small harbors throughout the area give protection for ships that dock there. Two of the large peninsulas on the Greek mainland are Attica and the Peloponnesus. The city-state of Sparta, Athens’ enemy, was on the large peninsula named the. Crete and Rhodes are two large Greek islands in the Mediterranean Sea. The civilization of Minoa, named after King Minos, grew up on the island of Crete. And the early Greek civilization of Phoenician grew on the mainland of Greece.

Athens was the most powerful city-state on Attica. This was where democracy was born. This is the form of government in which the citizens control their government by voting. This form of government was first started by Athens. Later, during the Golden Age of Athens, the statesman solon expanded Athens’ democracy. In Athens, the citizens would gather in the assembly to vote on laws. Pericles was responsible for building the Parthenon, which is a temple to the goddess Athena on top of the acropolis. Athena was the goddess of war and wisdom. The Acropolis was a high hill in the center of the city where citizens could go for protection when enemies attacked the city.

The city of Athens itself was named after the goddess Athena. The Greeks worshipped many other gods, including Dilnysus—god of wine—and Zeus—the chief god, He is father of Athena. Every four years the Greeks would have the Olympic Games near Mt. Olympus, in order to entertain and please

Ancient Egypt

Egypt is located in Africa. The Nile River is the longest river in the world. It flow thought Egypt to the north and empty in the Mediterranean Sea. It helps them get food by helping them to grow plants like fruits and vegetable. Irrigation a system of canals to bring water to the crops. It allowed the Egypt to farm because the irrigation brought water to the crops.

They have a monarchy government. A monarchy government is when they have a king to make all the important decides. The monarchy in Egypt is called the pharaoh. He commands all the other citizens and made all the important decides.

Hieroglyphics is the type of writing the Egyptians had at that time. It was a kind of picture they had there was 800 picture signs. They wrote down all of the important documents. In Egyptian had a social pyramid first was the king or queen then it was priest soldiers then merchants, artisans and farmers and last were the enslaved people

They had a polytheistic religion. The one who was the head of religion is the sun god. There giant stone four sided triangle. The purpose of the pyramids was to preserve the pharaoh body.

Rome Mini-Chapter

The ancient civilization of Rome was founded on the Italian peninsula. The city was founded on the Latium Plain. The Timer River flows through the center of the city.

According to mythology, twin brothers named Romulus and Remus founded Rome. After Rome’s last king, whose name was Tarquinius was overthrown, Rome became a republic, which is a government in which the people elected representatives to speak for them and pass laws. (The U.S.A. has this form of government.)

Rome was divided up into two social groups: plebeians and patricians. Plebeians are low class people who work for patricians, who are rich land-owners. The patricians were not always fair towards the plebeians. So, the plebeians protested and got the patricians to publish Rome’s first set of collection of laws. These were called The twelve Tables.

The most powerful branch of Rome’s government was the Senate. It was made up of patricians. It controlled law-making and how money was spent in Rome. Tribunes were elected by the plebeians from the Citizen assembly. They asked the patricians to pass laws for the plebeians. There were two powerful consuls. One was head of the army commander and one was a chief judge.

Rome wanted to be the unquestioned leader of the entire Mediterranean region. So they went to war with the civilization of cartage over who would control the island of Sicily. These wars were called the Punic wars.

Julius Caesar was Rome’s military governor, which is an all-powerful ruler. Caesar was from a wealthy patrician family, and he had built up his power as a Senator, Consul, and later as military governor of Gaul [France]. After Julius Caesar was stabbed to death in the senate, his adopted stepson, named Julius Caesar, became emperor. Rome grew in power and in the size of the area that it controlled. The time when Augustus seacer ruled was called the pax Romana, which means Roman peace. To pay for its huge building projects, Rome collected people money from those it had conquered. It counted the numbers of people whom it had conquered; they called this count a census. Roman soldiers built an immense network of aqueduct. Water was carried to new Roman cities on raised water bridges called waterways. Roman citizens enjoyed bloody entertainment in Rome’s immense Coliseums, which is where gladiators fought to the death.

*Early Middle Ages*

The Middle Ages last to 500 ads to 1400s.Charles Martel was a Frankish war leader. Charles Martel grandson Charlemagne he was known for being the king of Rome. Christianity help spread roman Christianity. He conquers the southwestern kingdom that is now France. The pope crowned him because he conquers his land.

*Government and Society*

It when a king gives their land to someone that swore to support him and give him loyalty they were name vassals. Around the 800. The way it maintain peace is it help king control their land so they won’t have to do themselves. They are noble man that is always loyal to their king. A lord is the fief owner. The Relationship between a lord and a vassal is that the vassal takes care of the lord land and serve. A fief is what a king or another powerful land owner gives to noble men. The oath of fealty is the promise the noble men make to the king. The code of chivalry is a rule what knight follow. Knights were noble men who agree to fight for a king. The responsibilities of the knight is to pretext his king land. The serf’s role was to work for their lord. Their responsibilities were to take care of the lord land. The serfs had to pay taxes in crops and by working for their lord. What did the manor usually have on it? A manor is a kind of settlement that has a church. Attacking village. He crosses the England boarder with 5,000. He defeat Harold the king of England he was known as William the conqueror. The change was that the languages were an old mixture of France. The king of England. They were vessel who wrote rights of free men and women. It shows the right of free people. So they won’t be enslaver.

*Religion*

The primary religion in the middle ages is Christian. Monk is a sort of priest of roman and Greece. The monks mostly wrote books of prayer and poem. A monastery is a home, school, and farm and many more things roll up in to one. They help people learn about the past and help them write. The place they copy ancient manuscripts is the monastery. They copy down prayer and poem into scroll to. Convents are the community they live in. A cathedral is a large Christian church. It helps teach Christian about their religion. The crusades were a war and they fought over the holy They had battle with the Muslim The Reconquista was a war fought by the Christian to recapture Spain. A merchant is a person whose does business by buying and selling good for profit and a craftsmen job was being tailor, shoemakers, drapers, bakers, locksmiths, painters, joiners, stonemason, or a master builder, they belonged to the guild.   
What types of jobs, or “trades,” did they do? They did a trade only to their master.

If you were an apprentice, what was typically expected of you? You had to be loyal to your master

What was a journeyman craftsman? A journeyman craftsman can travel around the world.

What was the relation between a journeyman and an apprentice?

How could you become a master craftsman?

What is a guild? What is the goal of a guild? The guild is a society they wanted to train them to be master.

It is a disease that spread quickly. The Bubonic plague started in the 1348. It was spread by rats and fleas. 13 million lost their lives.

Renaissance

Background

Renaitre mean to be reborn. It mean the time of rebirth it goes back to 1400. It being in Florence because it had such good crafts. It made the wealthiest family the Medici rich. The ruled they had in making it a rich city is that when Lorenzo Medici came to power he made it richer. Humanism is the concern for human interests and values.

Art and Artists

A patron is a insintist. A patron supports the artier art. He was a famous artist in the renaissance. One of his famous paintings is the monaleca. He also inviting something to. Perspective is how they make a three dimensional painting and how they make it improve. Michelangelo was a great artist and one of his great sculptures is the David.

Protestant Reformation

Reform mean to remake and reformation mean to reform or a movement of a church. They are named protestant because they protest and the thing they protest against the church. The reformation of the protestant is about the church. Luther was band from being a monk. The indulgence was a lie about what god would do to you when you’re dead to go to heaven or not. He invited the mobile type.

Reformation and Renaissance in England

The reason the king broke away from the pope is that he didn’t wanted to divorce the queen. The name of the church is the Anglican Church. He got more money and power by taking the church land. She was the queen of England and she made a quick victory of the Spanish. Provide details about his writing. William Shakespeare was a poet, an actor, and a play writer he made 37 plays and 154 poems.